A SEPTEMBER A LEESDAY, SEPTEMBER A.

THE LOYAL CONVENTION.

Continued From First Page.

has his prophecies now will be like his prophecies past, that he does not and never has understood the the and the depths of the love of country and the love of on the and the depths of the love of country and the love of of pastice, and humanity, of the groat masses of the can people. Applanes. And that the people, in spite instakes of statesmen and of generals during the four of war brought the country andly through, educates hours, when public men qualled and from the burdens upon the people, stood it heroic courage. And I say to you to-day he men who read their Ribbies, who bend their knees to but God are praying, hoping, thinking, toiling for the ylor which they gave their sons in war. And, Gentless sure as we have got on our side all the great forces overn and guide and control mankind, just so sure will vall. They are appealing to passion and to prejudice, atronage of this Government is shaken in the face of man in America. The most shameful prostitution of cial power of patronage is now being used in our country, the men who would use patronage as has been done during hast sixty days should be forever banished from the public house. ("That's so." "That's so." Applause.) If there a no great principle involved, no great contest for narry and human rights, justice and humanity, a should reduce public men it, who conduct themselves are public men are, scading men round the country to smoke these public men. Many of the civil and mulitary men country are supporting the policy of the President, well, existing that they are not in favor of that policy, but, to hold an acceptance during the attention of the resident, well, except the start policy that they are not in favor of that policy, but, to hold an acceptance during the start place sentiments. There is a positions, dure not after their sentiments. There is a set despect to day is America over the public officers of country, but I am glad to find, as I do, that three as of the men holding officers in the country put there by the patriot Lincoln. [Lond applaase, are true to day as they were in the pest. It is said on is supporting the policy manugurated by Fresident in. Why in God's name is he turning out all Mr. Lin-friends then! It is a fact that these men were in agreeing with Mr. Lincoln and agreeing with the marty which brought him into greens.

of them may be hunted down as they have been, but, gentlemen, the loyal masses of the South, under all, will be protected
and encouraged through our efforts here. We are fighting
heir battles, and we mean to fight it until we win, and we
know we shall win it. [Applauke.] I tell all men of position
whether they be Rebels or Copperheads, that we are accustemed to win battles for our country and to the
cause of Dhetry, and we intend to do it in the
feature. They tell us now that Montgomery Blair has been ensistemed to win battles for our country and to the cause of liberry, and we intend to do it in the feature. They tell us now that Montgomery Blair has been down East trying to convert the State of Maine. I tell you see night that one week from this evening you will hear that the State of Maine has given a majority of more than 14,000 for Gen. Chamberiain, her gallant leader, and has elected an nebroken diegation to the Congress of the United States. Applause, Hannibal Hamlin, one of the Iruest and neblest men of our country, bearing the safece of Collector of the Pert of Boston has arrendered it to the Prenident because he cannot export the policy, and to night or to morrow night, I forget which it is, he goes to the State of Main to speak for the cause of the sountry. (Three cheers for Hamlin). I tell you that we, the spontry. (Three cheers for Hamlin). I tell you that we, the spontry. (Three cheers for Hamlin). I tell you that we, the spontry impera among us, but they are few in number and insignificant in influence, and gentlemen, it is so over the country. the country.

The Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee addressed a conplearable gathering to-night at National Guards Hall on Racest, above Fifth. His address was amainly devoted to showing
them that the Northern loyalist should help those of the

BRIARES OF JUDGE HUNTER, OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

The crator who announced that the "Heart of this people is in pure as the heart of a virgin," but announced a trulum. We Delegates from the South Fool and appreciate the fact that we are among men who act, and follow the honest convictions at their hearts, while we acknowledge the painful youth that we came from men whose hearts are illed with faisehood, and whose tongues the votes most astonishing thing that we encountered it, that under any irremmatance, people who have been born and educated in the free North, should participate in the sentiments which has engustered and carried out this Rebellion. That people, living apon free soil, abound be betrayed by the corrupt treachery of a man elected by free and loysle works, is a matter of supreme astonishment. We find that in the City of Philadelphia law reigns supreme. No controversies are introduced in our communities, even as a subject of conversation the bowie-koiff and revolver spring forth the range moments an unpleasant word in spoken. The souther painty withflowed or the armins of the Pederal Government from the Seathern States, causing great apprehension. We know that then the power which has so long controlled the will again he in full sway, and there will again he in full sway, and there will be to more free ballots, and the oppression of the people at the polis will again be what it has been in the post. There are but two things that can save the legal people of the books with a different process that he is now pursuing shall be uniqued for that has so some the people of the books with a side next meeting of the process of impaconement (Great applaume,) I am aware that the proposition is recieved by timbe the aware that the proposition is recieved by timbe BEMARES OF JUDGE HUNTER, OF MEMPHIS, TENN. the course that he is now pursuing, shall be undered for the high position which he now holds, or that, at the seri meeting if Congress he shall be removed from that office by the process of impeachment. [Great applaans.] I am aware that the propessition is received by timid with hesitation; but I tall you, and I want it to be undersheed by the levyla population of the North that there is nothing done that will save the Southern loyal men from destruction of an impeation. It is a crisis through which we miss have the southern loyal men from destruction of an impeation. It is a crisis through which we miss have some safety. The question must be met by the representatives of the beep people of the North. Speeches outside the Union League Gen flammond of Alissouri spoke with great contempt of followed, thought that the Kepbiliosh party should keep him to the field as lecturer in their spoke with great contempt of followed, thought that the Kepbiliosh party should keep him to the field as lecturer in their behalf. [Laughter,] He remembered when the President favored negro suffrage in 1803, and Andy Johnson said to him. "There is no way on the late off the earth to flow peace in the country antil we distrachise the Kebbis and give their land and voices to loval black men. A Confederate Senstor lately told the speaker that a plut had been formed by what you had not not been formed by what you had not not scoure the Rebel and Coppenhad voice. Three cheers were given for the Southern lovalists. Gen. Tompee of North Carolina, of Sherman's army, while he came from a State that was fairly noned wit holes, in which loval men had hid themselves from the pursections of, Rebels. I brising stated the hardships they had endured at the hands of Rebels. They are today were all that it men. They are suffering more from the damned my policy in an even under Confederate rale. [A voice, Dam' in my policy"—cheers.] We are without power to purselves. [Here a grand torchilight procession passed and was cheered, and returned the saintain

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

PROBABLE LIST OF OFFICERS-SPEED TO BE PER-MANENT CHAIRMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866. It seems to be agreed that the deliberations of the Southern Convention will be entirely independent. Any pressure by Northern delegations will be carefully discoun-tenanced by the great mass of the delegates. North and South-and the unfettered action of the latter will give the convic-tions of their best and truest men a fair voice.

The more the loyalists from the South are left entirely to their own guidance, the better will be their platform; conse-quently, the velocomers of the North will do no more than wait the pleasure of their brettren, and will join them only when a platform and address has been adopted. Speed will undeubtedly be permanent Chairman.

when a platform and address has been adopted. Speed win andoubtedly be permanent Chairman. Botts is talked of for Vice-President, and his nomination Botts is talked of for Vice-President, and his nomination seems to be prudent. Gov. A. J. Hamilton and Judge Skerwood of Texas, Judge Safford of Alabama, Thes. J. Durant of Louisiana. Pr. Sydney of Mississippi, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Gov. Fletcher of Missouri and Fowler of Tennessee will probably be asmed for the Committee on Resolutions.

The Chairmanship is a matter of doubt.

The Virginia delegation met this evening at 8 o'clock, 63 members present.

inations were made for a member on the Committee of esolutions in the Convention to-morrow. Lyannder Hill of Alexandria, Dr. Bond Loudon and W. R.

olatforms.

Mr. Botts, who was understood to be a permanent Vice
President, was noticed by a resolution of the meeting to rep
resent the wishes of the loyal Virginians to be for impartia The meeting adjourned at a late hour with much enthusi-

THE MARYLAND DELEGATION.

The Maryland delegation held a short session, but gave no definite expression on the question of suffrage.

NEW-JERSEY DELEGATION.

MEETING OF DELEGATES—GOV. WARD TO BE CHAIR-MAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COM-

MAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELIPHA, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

A mass meeting of the New-Jersey delegation, of
whom there are nearly 2,000 in town, was held this evening.
Addresses were made by prominent Southern loyalists, and
great enthusiasm was expressed. The announcement that
Gov. Marcus L. Ward of New Jersey is likely to be made
Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, was
halted with great applause. New-Jersey is sure this Fall for
the Union party. The large delegation here represent every
Country in the State, and all say the feeling against the policy
of the President is very intense and the masses were aroused
and determined.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MORGAN.

Newfort, R. I., Thursday, August 30, 1866,
MY DEAR SIN: I have bad the honor to receive
your favor of the 25th instant, forwarded to me from New-Yerk.
I scarcely believe I shall be able to join you as suggested. As
you propose going to Philadelphia I feel confident you will, if
necessary, give to the true and tried men from the South
who assemble there assurances of sympathy and encouragement, and in such assurances I most cheerfully unite.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN-ST. HOMICIDE-INVESTIGATION BE-FORE CONONER LINCH AND A JURY.—Coroner Lynch commenced an inquest yesterday afternoon into the circumstance Long Island College Hospital on the 31st uit., from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head inflicted by Eugene Fergus on the evening of the 6th of August. It appears from the evion the evening of the 6th of August. It appears from the evidence that Fergus had an account with McGuann, in consequence of a former difficulty between them, and was determined to settle it by beating him when the opportunity occurred. McGuann and two friends were walking along Statest, on the above-named svening, about 7 o'clock, and when near the corner of Furman-st, were met by Fergus, who appeared very anxious for a fight with McGuann, but the lister refused. One of McGuann's companions took up the quarret and struck Fergus in the faces. The latter drew a pistol and fired at McGuann (who was rouning away), the bull cutering the back of his head and lodging in the brain. Fergus then pursued the one who struck him a short distance, pistol in hand, but a cry of "Stop the murderer!" having been raised, he attempted to escape. A policeman, having seen the affray from a car platform, jumped off and arrested the prisoner.

The following is the main portion of the evidence:

Thomas Horton, residing at No. No Hickest, testified that he had known McGuann for some time shout of on the evening of the 6th of August I was going along in company with McGuanu and Kirby, we were coming from Atlantic-st, toward Jornsmens within passing O'Mally's store, on the opposite side of the street, Fergus repped serves the street, and stopped McGuanu and Kriby, it was vasional about 10 feet in the rest of them at the time with McGuanu end and so the server the Kirb.

in the whole of us. We all three mothers and argued both took and Fergus stripped and had hight: McGamm and argued both took a hand in and gave him a pretty good licking, the prisence had no jerisdiction over the boot. It was all the pretty good licking, the prisence had no jerisdiction over the boot. It was all the pretty good licking. The counted for princes answered by the pretty had no intention of encountering Fergus on the night of the condition.

Francis Kirby, residing at No. 15 Atlanticest, testilised—Am a glass blower, was requainted with decreased, but disnot know Fergus; never saw him to my anowiedge before that night, Aug. 5, on that swening about 7 o'clock, McGunn and myself left the corner of Atlantic and Furman-sta; we were slone at the time; we went slone Furman-stateward Jornsements, on the left side; when we got near the corner of State-sta, saw Fergus standing at O'Mally's ride door; corner of Furman-state when the standard princes are stoned as the standard with decrease of the force; I was on the outside. Furgus and McGunnan was nearest to the force; I was on the outside, Furgus and McGunnan was nearest to the force; I was on the outside. Furgus and McGunnan the second than party that whipped him on the docks, and asked him is the was able to do it sow: McGunnan fergus was deficient in the was not hig enough; the admitted being force to the time and said he was not hig enough; the admitted being force to the dock in much all he was able to do it sow: McGunnan if a poke up and told Ferrus that it was no use to fight McGunna spain refused saying he did not want to quarrel; Fergus them asked me to fight, I told him to take his had one to fight led when the come deavn to the dock and he would give him rule little show; McGunnan again refused saying he did not want to quarrel; Fergus them saked me to fight led him to take his him to the fight of the same and the second the would give him sufe fight in the fight of the same and the party of the same and the second the same and the same and the s

BRATH FROM INITRIES RECEIVED IN A BRAWL .-Churies Folor was arrested by Capt. Brown of the Porty-eighth Police Precinct on Sunday in suspicion of having been the indirect cause of the death of any named James Haya. It the ingrest cause of the death of the pears that in July lest. Hars found some goats belonging to Poley's mother, and was driving them to the Pound, when as alleged. Foley attacked and beat hist, causing liquries which confined him to hat house until relieved by death, which occurred on the 4d inst. Is the opinion of the attending physician death resulted from the effect of severe blows upon the head. Coroner Lynch ordered a post-mortem examination to be made after which he will investigate the circumstances.

cars of the new Metropolitan Bailroad Company were put upon the irack jesterday forenous. The roate of the road is from his South Seventh at. (E. D.) ferry through First-st. to North First, up North First to Second-at, through Second to North Second, up North Second-at, through Second to North Second, up North Second-at, through Second to Second-at, through Second to North Second, up North Second-at, through Second to North Second, up North Second to Modele Village, Queens County. The children from South Seventh-st. to Middle Village will be ladd within five weels. The cars placed on this line are quite amail, but vary neatly constructed. The rides being free yesterday, the line was exist sively patronized. cars of the new Metropolitan Railroad Company were put

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

AN ORGANIZED PLAN TO BREAK JAIL PRUSTRATED. AN ORGANIZED PLAN TO BREAK JAIL FRUSTRATED.

The keeper of the Hulson County Jail discovered that an attempt was to be made to break jal some time within three or four days past. On Thursday last he detected one of the prisoners in the act of sawing off the wash-room window. As soon as the prisoner saw the jailer approaching be crased work, and he passed on, not appearing to notice what was taking pine. Other indications were observed which satisfied Mr. J. that there was an erganized plan of a considerable number of prisoners to escape, and extra precautions were taken to prevent the same. On Satorday night last a general search of the cells was made, which resisted in the finding of five small saws, eight knives and sther implements, and the designs of the eigentralitys were thus frontested.

EUROPE.

Prussia's Foreign Policy Her Chief Difficulty at Present.

Rumers of an Alliance Between Prussia, Austria and Russia.

The Austrian Army Being Reduced to Peace Footing.

ENGLAND'S ALLEGED OBJECT IN SENDING MORE TROOPS TO CANADA.

INSURRECTION OF CIRCASSIANS.

Expected Speedy Solution of the Roman Question.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ENGLAND.

TROOPS SAILED FOR CANADA-THE ALLEGED OBJECT IN

Livenpoor, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866. Two steamships of the Cunard line have sailed for

The Telegraph says the only object in sending these troops to Canada is simply to meet the spirit manifested by the Colonists in the late Fenian raids.

NEWS RECEIVED OF THE RECOVERY OF THE LOST CARLE. London, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1866.

Dispatches have been received from the steamship Great Eastern, has eaught the old cable, spliced it, and is now paying out. All well.

PRUSSIA.

ACCORD BETWEEN. THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DEPU-TIES ON QUESTIONS OF INTERNAL REFORM-THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PRUSSIA THE MOST IMPORT-

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Bismark said that the views of the Government and the Deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of Internal Reform. But the most important task now was the foreign policy of Prussia. RUMORS OF AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA, AUS-

It is said that Count Bismark is endeavoring to form an Alliance between, Prussia, Austria, and

AUSTRIA.

THE ARMY BEING REDUCED TO A PEACE POOTING. VIERRA, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

reduction of the army to a peace footing, and the work has already commenced.

INSURRECTION OF CIRCASSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1 .- Seven thousand Circassians captured the town of SukoumKalikuly on the 27th retook the town and repulsed several attempts to re take it.

Later news states that the insurgents are willing to submit.

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AN NORGOROD-AN IN-VITATION DECLINED.

Moscow, Sept. 1 .- The United States Embassy have gone to Norgorop. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was declined.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

EXPECTED SPEEDY SOLUTION. Lennon, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The Times of this morning says that the solution of the Roman question will quickly follow the cession of Venetia to Italy.

THE PRINCEPALITIES.

TRIUMPHANT ENTRY OF THE HOSPODAR INTO JAMES. Jassy, August 31 .- The Hospodar has made a triumphant entry into Jassy. He was met on the way by overtures from the inhabitants.

FINANCIAL AND GOMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. LIVERPOOL Monday, Sept. 3, 1864 ·Cotton-The market opens quiet at 134d. for Middiing Unlands. Sales to day are estimated at 8,000 hales.

LONDON MONRY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 3.—Consons—The opening price.

AMERICAN SECURPIES The opening prices of American Securities are: United States Five-twenties,; 734. Brie Railroad, 674.

Illipais Centri Railroad, 861. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARRET. LIVESPOOL, Sept. 3, p. m.—The Breadstuffs LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3, p. m .- There is no (change to

LONDON MONEY MARKET. LONDON. Sept. 3, p. m .- The official closing rate of

AMERICAN SECURITIES. The following are the quotations of American accuities at the close of business to-day: United States Fire-twenties, 731. Erie Railway shares, 46‡. Iffinois Central shares, 79‡.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMSHIP TRIPOLI. LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 3 .- Steamship Tripoli, from New-York, has arrived.

LARGE FIRE AT MERIDEN, CONN.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night the large manufactory of Hubbard & Co., makers of clocks and lamp trimmings at Meriden, took fire and was burned to the ground. The loss is not accordance.

THE BALTIMORE RIOT.

AN ACCOUNT FROM AN EYE WITNESS-FIRST ASSAULTS MADE BY THE REBELS-PREVIOUS CONCERT OF THE RIOTERS-BOASTS OF FORMER EXPLOITS IN THE REBEL ARMY MADE BY SOME OF THE RIOTERS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866. Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

I trust that my dispatch will reach you early enough to allow of your immediate and complete contradiction of the unliushing misrepresentations originated by The Sun, and too implicitly followed by The Commercial, on the subject of the carp meeting outrage by the impenitent Robels. I was an eye wincess of the facts as they occurred, and I most emphatically assure you that other eye witnesses of them describe them with literal correctness in the statement which I subjoin—tatements which none but Robels or their thrice brazen syncathiers would resture to deny, and which they know sympathizers would venture to deny, and which they know intheir hearts, if they have any, to be exactly true:

During the whole of the evening previous to the assault, the camp abounded with armed men, having clubs as well as pistos; and that threats were made by them, not only against the negrous, but against some of the preachers, who were styled 1-d Abeliflorists." During the evening numerous efforts "i.-d Abelitionists." During the evening numerons efforts were made by these men to get up a fight with the negroes, and before they could accomplish their purpose a black boy hedding a horse was violently assaulted. Later in the evaning a black man was knocked down; watermelon rinds were thrown into the tent where the negroes were worshiping, and turning eigars thrust violently into the faces of some of those who were kneeling in prayer. All this could not get up a riot, and it was not until a stone was horsed against the head of a clored woman, who was knocked prostrate, that the negroes railled in self-defense, and drove their assailants, who retreated

man assured us that it was as impossible for

One gentleman assured as that it was as impossione or, that from the negroes to have reached the point at which young Benson was kneeling, as it would have been "to have shot him through a brick wall." All these gentlemen were or the ground, anxious and willing to testify to the trath, but it was not the purpose of those who conducted the investigation to effect the truth.

It is undentable that the Methodist Church of the Border States is the most loyal of their churches and hence it is the object of Rebel hatred and persecution. Preparations for preventing the whites from holding this Camp-meeting were made a month or more before the time for its assembling, the wood which they had selected being stripped of its foliage. Threats were untered to prevent attendance, and it is quite obvious that the attack on the negroes was intended to prepare the opportunity to attack the whites. Even at the Sprewbury camp it was necessary to exclude the negroes from their former participation in the service, in order to avoid giving this ville pretext to the Rebels.

All treatworthy evidence proves both the animus of the Rebels and the fact that they persistently tried to provoke the necroes by repeated acts of petty insult and petty violences; and, finding the negroes so much more calmy brave and Christian than themselves, at length, in their rabid rage, resorted to murderous violence upon both negroes and whites, while both were calmy engaged in religious services.

inding the begins, at length, in their rand whites, while be murderous riclence upon both negroes and whites, while be murderous riclence upon both negroes and whites, while be were calmly engaged in religious services.

The San admits that some young men (ex-Rabel soldiers, the most part) did conduct themselves insuitingly, but fory to say that they oung men whom it thus speaks of as "insing and joking" were armed, and that their whole conducting and joking" were armed, and that their whole conducting and joking were armed, and that their whole conducting and joking have been that they also have a still like. It says nothing about the fact, which I witnessed to great disgust, that the had "business commenced with knocking down by those lauching jokers of a negro make was engaged in prayer in the place assigned to him as was engaged in prayer in the place assigned to him as colored breiters in the camp; nor does it do so much he for in tha sto state that the negroes at the request of the managers abandoned all their little property in the camp sisting of beds, hitchen alcould, and the like, and defrom each prather than calanger the whites in the camp consenting to be provided into conflict with the bisel-like consenting to be provided in conflict with the bisel-like consenting to be provided into conflict with the bisel-like consenting to the camp and and the conflict with the bisel-like consenting to be provided in conflict with the bisel-like consenting to the camp and and the conflict with the bisel-like consenting to the provided in the camp and the conflict with the bisel-like consenting to the provided in the camp and the conflict with the bisel-like consenting to the provided in the camp and the conflict with the bisel-like consenting the camp and the conflict with the bisel-like consenting the camp and the camp

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TORONTO - ESCAPE OF FIX PENIAN PRISONERS-AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuce.

The people of Canada, especially of Toronto, were thrown into considerable excitement this morning by learning that six of the nine Fenian prisoners confined in Cornwall Jaff, had escapped yeaterday morning, and reached the American shore in safety.

The Leader's dispatch says it seems the prisoners, who were all confined in the south wing of the building, managed to excavate underseath the prison wall and from which escape was easy. Lawing got off the premises they broke open a boat house, seized a boat and made their way across the Canadian channel to an island opposite where they landed and, carrying the boat shout a mile over the disland to the American channel, they made good their escape to Hagerstown, on the American shore, where they were heartily welcomed by a number of sympathizing Femians who appear to have been aware of what was going on. When the prisoners were locked in their cell last night there was no appearance of anything being wrong, but it is evident they had friends outside assisting them in making their escape.

but it is evident they had friends outside assisting them in making their escape.

It is a matter of much surprise and comment how the prisoners managed to pass the sentries undiscovered, and many of the townsfolks are calling loudly for a strict investigation into the case, is order that the guilty or negligent may be punished for allowing the prisoners to escape from justice. The jail and military authorities are very much excited over the affair, and appear very anxious to have the matter thoroughly sitted, as they seem to feel it to be very humiliating to be thus cheated by Murphy and his companions.

The night being very dark may account ma measure for the fugitives passing the sentries undiscovered. The

The night being very dark may account in a measure for the fugitives passing the sentries undiscovered. The building is constructed of stone, and is surrounded by a wooden fence. The prisoners had only about four miles to go to get to the American shore. Three Fenian prisoners of the eight originally confined here yet remain. Being in another wing, they were unable to get away with Mike and his companions.

The Daily Telegraph which shricks with rage at Murphy's escape, publishes the following dispatch this evening.

Conswall Monday Sect. 3, 266

phy's escape, publishes the following dispatch this evening.

Conswall, Monday, Sept. 3, 1666.

Mike Murphy and five of his associates escaped from jall, here on Saturday night, by taking up a Loard from the floor of their prison room and breaking through the wall after which they dug a hole towards the surface inclining is outwards. When they got near the surface they left it be, waiting for a favorable night to make their escape. Saturday night being park and very storny, they opened the hole and made their assape. They got corosathe river to Hogensburg, where they elept at Bancker's Hotel and hyperhapped there stunday meraing and described she memore in which they had effected their escape. They asked they had had the hole ready shout a month, waiting for a suitable sight. Saturday night, suiting item, they commended should be p. m. in this way. When the asentry in making his beat turned to go to the further end of it, which was at some distance from the wall, one of them would start and run through the hall in the public office building about 15 feet (from there the hall leads into Pitts et), and the others would listen for the returning entry, and when he to rend to go back another would start, and they continued this game util all escaped but three, who keep making some noise, dancing, singing, ac. to allay suspicion. These did not asem annious to escape. Murphy's party any that they met several pursons on their way to the River. They broke open a beat-house, took the boot and a coepithat wastying in it, and reaching Ogdenshurgh about 3 in the morning. Murphy changed a 6100 kill in that place. Someof them were armed with revolvers, and also appeared in the morning with a good outfit, though they left Cornwall poorly clad. Murphy left directions for finding the hoat and left dis boat to be returned to the owner. They left Ogdensburgh about noon on Sunday, going toward the railway.

It is said-Gen. O'Neill and clod. Start will come here under a afte confluence to give a sidence at the trial of the Fenian pr CORNWALL, Monday, Sept. 3, 1666.

THE PACIFIC.

An extract from an odicial copy of the Convention, completed June 25, between the United States, France, Holland and Japan, gives the daties on eersian articles of import as follows: Candles, 2 boos—25 cents; hides, 1 boo—50 cents per 100 caties; quicksilter, 6 bocs per 100 caties; sait fish, 75 cents per 160 caties; grain, flour and meal, duty free. The export of flour and whest is prohibited. Tea pays an export duty of 3 boos—50 cents per 100 caties; may, 12 cents; cotton, 2 boos—25 cents, per 100 caties; may, 12 cents; cotton, 2 boos—25 cents and on sailing vessels, 1 too per jun. The bouded warehouse regulations are on a liberal scale and the charges are moderate.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The cholera report of to my gives Il new cases and 6 deaths. The weat

NEW-YORK VESSELS QUARARTINED AT HAVANA. Capt. Walls, of the bark R. G. W. Dodge, from Havans, arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates to the 20th. The steamer Manhattan, after riding two days in quarantine, was allowed to go to the city and discharge he cargo and passengers, and sailed for Vera Cruz the 20th o

The steamship Eagle, from New York, arrived on the 20th, and was ordered at once to Mariel, to ride 20 days quarantine, taking with her her mails and passengers. This was considered a very unnecessary probation on the part of the authori-ties, and would probably be modified. All sailing vessels from New-York have to ride 20 days at quarantine.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The total mortality of the City of New-York for the eek ending Saturday, September 1, was 647, which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of 46.3 in 1,000 inhabitants, and shows a decrease of 64, as compared with the previous week. By a singular coincidence the diminution in mortality is exactly equal to the decrease in deaths from cholera. Last week the victims of this forment numbered 50, during the previous week 114. Of the deaths from cholers, a took place in the attery Barracks Hospital, 3 in Red House Hospital, 1 in Bellevue Hospital, 18 on Blackwell's Island, 4 on Wards's Island, and 16 only in dwelling houses on Manhattan Island. The houses that gave these 16 persons to the grave are among the worst in the city, from a sanitary point of view, and are crowded and unwholesome to the last degree. Other victims will doubtless be found in the same premises before the poison finally disappears; but the number decreases so rapidly and the means of controlling the spread of the disease are so nearly perfect that little danger is to be feared from the metoorological changes we shall undoubtedly have during the coming months. Autumn brings with it dangers peculiar to itself, and against these individual prudence must erect its own safeguards. The city in every part is nearly free from cholers, but it would not, therefore, be wise to neglect such sanitary measures as have been proved to be efficient against other preventible causes of death. There is no reason why New-York should at any time lose one in 21.90 of her population. The Registrar-General of London calculates that there are weekly in that city 226 deaths more than should occur in the regular course of nature. At the same ratio there is in New-York about one death every hour that might be prevented, or a total of 8.716 in a rear. All of these may be charged to filth—a thing which, in large citics, we have always with as. It is a somewhat startling record, but it is nevertheless true that in this city there are nearly 220,000 cause of sickness every year that arise wholly from filth and its invariable concentrant foul-air, and are therefore preventible. The ferments that so rapidly destroy life, the mest violent and deadly being cholers, may all be overcome by prophylactics similar to those so successfully used against the spread of the epidemic during the present season; and no excuse will be possible if because the control of the contro The houses that gave these 16 persons to the grave are among

THE HEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

THE FREEDMEN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON. Sept. 2, 1666.

The reports received at the Freedmen's Bureau from the Assistant Superintendents throughout the several counties it Virginia show that in a majority of the Districts the recedence are industrious and contented, and require but the assistant from them. It. H. of Virginia show that in a majority of the Districts the Freedmen are industricus and contented, and require but little assistance from the Bureau, nearly all of them being able to sustain themselves. Very little complaint is now made in regard to abuses of employés, and a more amicable feeling between the whites and blacks, particularly among the employers and employés, is generally noted. The opposition to the education of Freedmen is evidently decreasing in the State, and the number and attendance upon the schools for Freedmen is generally increasing.

No special or aggravated cases of outrage are anywhere reported.

reported.

In one County (York), the Freedmen to the number of 6,000 are mostly located upon farms originally established by the Government, but now restored to the owners from whom they were confisented, with the stipulation that the year, ending Junuary I, 1867.

THE FENTANS.

MEETING OF CONGRESS-THE CANADIAN AFFAIR TO BE INVESTIGATED-CANADIAN SPIES AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Thoy, Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

The annual meeting of the Fenian Cougress will assemble in this city to-morrow at 12 m. The sessions will be held in Harmony Hall, which has been elegantly decorated with evergreens, patriotic and national mottoes, photographs of eminent Femans, &c., by the Brotherhood and Sisterhood of Troy. The report that this is a special meeting called to investigate the causes of the recent failure in Canada, is a mistake. The session is the annual one of the Congress, and is not called for any particular one of the Congress, and is not called for any particular objects; but the assembly will consider during its proceedings the general condition of the Brotherhood, and also the Canadian disaster. Gen Sweeney will present his official report of the expedition, and it is understood the Congress will take very decided action in reference to that affair. One great question to be solved will be the responsibility of Sweeney for the failure which resulted to the expedition. A strong and influential party in the Senate will advocate Sweeney's decapitation, and an attempt will be made in the Congress to substitute some other person as the military chief of the Irish Republic. Roberts is not concerned in this movement, as it is well understood that the cuteste cordiale is well preserved between them. The Congress will be composed of about 300 delegates. Very few have yet arrived, but rooms have been provided at the Troy House for President Roberts, Gens. Sweeney's Spear, O'Neil, Murphy, Hepburn, and other prominent Fenians. Gen. Murphy of New-York, President of the Pittsburgh

Congress, will probably preside over the deliberations of the present Congress.

Public meetings will be held every evening while the Congress is in session. Addresses will be delivered by Gen. O'Neill, Col. Roberts, and others.

Quite a number of Canadian spice are in town, anxiously scatting the developments of the Congress.

DESTRUCTIVE TYPHOON AT HONG KONG-DEFRAT OF THE IMPERIAL TROOPS-COLLISION BETWEEN L'S-SIANS ADD JAPANESE.

SIANS AND JAPANESE.

San Francisco. September 2, 1866.

China dates to July 17 have been received.

The survivors of the ship Fairlight had been taken to a neighbouring island and hospitably freated.

A heavy typhoon at Hong Kong washed away large sections of the sea wall at that place and did other damage. The shipping in the harbor escaped serious injury.

The loss of the British schooner Pearl in the typhoon was confirmed. Of twenty-three persons on borne, only one was saved.

It was reported that the Rebels had assembled in considerable force in the upper portion of the Province of

It was reported that the Rebels had assembled in considerable force in the upper portion of the Province of
Nankin, and that the Imperial troops sent against them
had been defeated with considerable loss.
Advices from Hakodadi report a collision between the
Russians and the Japanese, in which five of the former
were killed. A siedging party of Japanese drove into a
Russian encampment. The Russian troops beat the intruders, who defended themselves with swords.
Five Chinamen at Hong Kong had been sentenced to
death for the murder of the crew of the Danish bark Carl.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BESCINDING OF THE HEALTH REGULATIONS-SAPLING

BESCINDING OF THE HEALTH REGULATIONS—SAILING OF THE DOUBLE-ENDER MONOCACY.

FORTHESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

The regulations recently adopted by the Board of Health of Notfolk, requiring all ressels coming from New-York to be Mamined by an appointed inspector before their departure from that port, have been rescinded.

The United States double-ender Monocacy, Commander S. P. Carter, sailed to day for China, to join the East India. Squadron.

CITY NEWS.

A Dog-Cone Institution.—The professional seaon has just dozed at the dog-pound on East Twenty-fifth-st. During the seven wooks since the pound was first opened for the execution of stray dogs, nearly fire thousand of the race have some to their death through its portals.

DISAPPRARED.-Charles Brice, a Frenchman, residing at No. 26 Second-ave., left his home on Wednesday less and has act since been heard of by his sillicted family. He was 27 years old, black hair and eyes, and had on, at the above time, a mixed gray sack coat, gray pasts and veet and congress guiters. He also were on his left hand a plian gold risks marked "K. L." Any information regarding him, left at his home, or at the plane factory, No. 14 Sixth st., will grieally relieve his distressed wife, who is in destitute circumstances.

PIC-NIC AND FESTIVAL AT MORRISANIA .- The grounds of the Morris Park in Morrisania were made vocal grounds of the Morris Park in Morrisania were made vocal yesterday afternoon by the musical clabs of that place an their friends. The Mannarchor, Leiderkrass and Torness of Morrisania; Union Mannerchor and Leider Tafall of Meirosa Sociable and Beethoven Mannerchor of New-York, were gath cred together, and about 2 o'clock began their exercises, which were received with unbounded applause. The music, estaring and dancing were kept up from that time until nearly midnight. The festival was exceedingly pleasant, and passed off agreeably to all concerned.

THE JOHNSON FIASCO AT UNION-SQUARE.-The mass meeting of soldiers and sailors, called for Friday, and postponed to last evening. "for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and approval of the national policy of Andrew Johnson, was attended by but a small proportion of the galant and patrictic men who risked their lives and endured to much to save the country from the fratricidal hands of these into whose keeping the "President's policy" would now commit it. At 7 o'clock, the hour named in the advertisement, the stands were entirely deserted; but the combined attractions of a brans band and rockets, with repeated discharges of a "four-pounder," brought together 1,000 or 2,000 of those who pass through Union-square. There was a shall crowd coffected round the main stand, to which the Committee filed from the Maisen Doré. How few of these belonged to the glorions army and navy was evident to any one familiar with the surroundings of a Tammany gathering. Of the promised speakers, not one appeared on the main stand, except an ex-Rebel Colonel from Misslessippi—Giles M. Hillyer—who lauded the President, berated Congress, and undertook to teach the few Treadent, berated Congress, and undertook to teach the few President, berated Congress, and undertook to teach the few President between the soldiers and sailors of New-York with the President, the meeting was a lamentable failure. mass meeting of soldiers and sailors, called for Friday, and

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT! OUT .- KNOX'S Fall Hat for Gents. No. 212 Broad-

PICKPOCKETS DEFIED! !! - Demorest's Infallible

Watch Guard, simple, secure, ornamental and convenient. Fri and 30 cents each. Sold at all the lewelry and fancy stores, or n free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway, New York. AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

The low rates of the Summer Term at GOLDBUTT'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 Broadway, will positively be discontinued this evening. All who apply will be received for the Fall ression at one-balf the regular charges. PENMANNIP, HOOMMANFING and BURIARS.

AFFAIR. Open until 10 o'clock. \$1 75 MUSKETO NETS and Fixtures.

No. 696 Broadway, Nev No. 719 Chestaut-st., P

PRODUCE AND OTHER MARKETS.

Sept. 2.—The Convention attracts the attention of trade, ofton dail. Middling Un'ands. 3tc. From dull and unlanced. Wheat firm: Red. 52 75 86; 8c. White, 52 85 6. Corn duil and unchanged. Whisky steady; Onic, \$2 50; emmylvania, \$2 57 58; 3c.

Pennsylvania, \$2 37.3\$2 P.

Sept. 3.—Flour, sales 500 bbts. No. 1 Spring. Wheat quiet.
Coro dull and closed at 65c for No. 1 linnois. Oats dell and
held at 37c, for No. 1 Chicago. Barley nominal. Res about
70c, for No. 1 Chicago. Seeds—Timothy, \$2 7/9 \$4. Perk,
\$34 500 \$25. Land—City, 31c, Whisky nominal at \$2 55.
Canal freights to New York—Corn. 14c.; to Albany, 15c.
Receipts—10.431 bbts. Flour, 162 154 bush. Wheat, \$20,851
hush. Corn. 60.465 bush. Oats. Canal exports, 51,600 bush.
Wheat, 442,490 bush. Corn. 58 300 bush. Oats, 5,830 bush. Rys.
AT BALTHORE.

AT BALTIMORE.

AT BALTIMORE.

AT BALTIMORE.

AT BALTIMORE.

AT BALTIMORE.

Extra, 128 121; Wheat dull and heavy; Red. 22 6582 70; White, 22 9582 35.

Corn steady; Yellow, 994. Oats active. Provisions insetive. Lard-21;c. for City. Sugars heavy. Whisky scarce; Western, 22 3522 35.

Sept. 3.—Flour dell but unchanged; seles at \$10.50 for No. A Spring, \$12 for Red Winter, \$13 for White, \$14.254,50 for Double Extra. Wheat searce and quiet; sales 500 hush, new Amber State at \$2.2. The first cargo of new Spring Wheat arrived here yesteriay, 8 days from Chicago. Corn inactive: No. I tillinois is held at 71c. Other grains scarce. Canal freights dull and unchanged.

Sept. 3.—Beef Cattle dull and unsettled; sales 2 400 head at 122/17c. Sales 20,000 Sheep at 62/60. Hogs-2,500 sold at \$142/15 per 100 lbs.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

Brig Gentle Annie (Br.), of Windser, Pitts, Buenou Ayres, 10 deyes, with hides, &c. to D. R. DeWolf & Co. Left backs. Wheatse, first New York soon, and Adelaide, Pendergast, do. do. Srig Garibaldi (Norw.), Larsou, Rio Janeiro, & days, with coffee te-face, Meliencke & Wendt.

Ench. Melencke & Wendt.

Schr. Carrabel, Sturgess, Albany for Porvidence.

Schr. Carrabel, Sturgess, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Co. W. Campinias, Sault, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Catell, Gloucester, with fish.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEFOT!
GURNER & Co., No. 80 Cedar-st., New York.
See Advertisement in another column. CURTAINS, SWISS AND NOTTINGBAN LACE,

REPS AND TERRY, BRUCATELLE, SATIN DAWASK. G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

MUSKETO FRAMES ...

Of Twenty-third-st, and Broadway. There you will find all BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works, and, a English, French and Scotch Stationery. REMINGTON'S

FIRE ARMS. AND THE TRADE GENERALLY
PRICES REDUCED IN JULY.

UPWARD OF 200.000 FURNISHED THE U. S. GOVERNMENDSINCE 166.

ARMY REVOLVER, 25-100 in. Caliber.
NALY REVOLVER, 25-100 in. Caliber.
BELT REVOLVER, Solid in. Caliber.
BELT REVOLVER, Newy Size Galder.
POLICE REVOLVER, Navy Size Galder.
NEW POCKET REVOLVER, (Self-Cacking,). Newy Caliber.
NEW POCKET REVOLVER, (Self-Cacking,). POCKET REVOLVER, Navy Size Galder.
POCRET REVOLVER, Navy Size Galder.
REPEATING PRODE (Self-Cacking).
REPEATING PRODE (Self-Cacking).

FOCKET REVOLVER (Self-sockius)

REPERTING PISTOF (Elliet pl.), No. 22 Cartridge.

REPERTING PISTOF (Elliet pl.), No. 22 Cartridge.

VEST POCKET PISTOF (Elliet pl.), No. 22 Cartridge.

VEST POCKET PISTOF (Elliet pl.), No. 22 Cartridge.

SUSTANCIAL BERRER, SUSTOF (Elliet pl.), Cartridge.

SINGIAL BERRER, SUSTOF (Elliet pl.), No. 23 Cartridge.

REVOLVING RIVLE, St. and 80 100 in. caliber.

BREECH-LOADING ARRIE, No. 23 Cartridge.

U. 8. RIPLE (Steel Barrel), with Saber Bayonst,

U. 8. RIPLE (MUSCT. Springheil Pattern.

Our new Breech-Loading Arms have just been approved and adept for Millhary service in Europe.

E. REMINGOTN & SONS, Illon, New York

DEMULCENT

J. C. BULL'S SON, H o. 22 Park-row, New York



These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and collected and ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EAST—NO FRESHURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION-URES the most obtained cases of funture. Pamphets free. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER, TRUSS 6.0.